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Tear

1834.

646

ONE STEP FURTHER  
IN  
STENOGRAPHY,

BY

LAMING WARREN TEAR.

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"I am well persuaded, that by none of the Systems hitherto in use, can the exact words of an Orator be taken down; for although every syllable to which we give utterance, must necessarily be attended by a distinct motion of the Organs of Speech, yet such is the rapidity of their movement, I am convinced, that unless the Stenographer be enabled to express his subject in fewer marks of the pen, than there are Syllables contained in it, his utmost efforts to keep pace with even a moderately quick Speaker, will be unavailing." Page 3.

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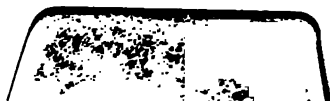
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LEN TEAR.

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be attended by a distinct motion  
rapidity of their movement, I am  
enabled to express his subject in  
ables contained in it, his utmost  
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A specimen of the lines is given at the end of the work, and for the accommodation of those who may not feel inclined to rule their own paper, it may be procured ready prepared at the Publisher's.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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It were needless to enter into a long dissertation to prove the utility of the Art of Stenography, for it is universally admitted: my object is to demonstrate that it is capable of vast improvement, and to point out the means by which it may, with facility, be acquired; hoping that I may induce a portion of my readers to commence a task, which cannot fail in the end to afford ample compensation for the time and labour bestowed in its attainment.

During the last few years, many works on Stenography have issued from the press, each claiming great, but actually possessing, if at all, but little superiority over those preceding, and for the obvious reason, that they are, with one or two exceptions, formed upon the same principle, and of the same materials; and the perfection of ingenuity is unable to effect more, than the materials upon which it labours are capable of producing; in one word, the stenographic characters at present in use, having, as it may be presumed, from their application by so many authors, undergone every possible variation, it may be inferred, that in order to arrive at further improvement in the art, other means and other principles than those in practice, must be resorted to.

I am well persuaded, that by none of the systems hitherto in use, can the exact words of an orator be taken down, for although every syllable to which we give utterance must necessarily be attended by a distinct motion of the organs of speech, yet such is the rapidity of their movement, I am convinced, that unless the stenographer be enabled to express his subject in *fewer* marks of the pen than there are syllables contained in it, his utmost

efforts to keep pace with even a moderately quick speaker will be unavailing. I have kept this important principle in view in the formation of my system, and after great pains and labour, flatter myself that in the attainment of this grand object, by which a saving of about one half is effected, as compared with the methods in general practice, I have advanced at least one step, in the useful and pleasing Art of Stenography.

The peculiarity of this system consists principally in the employment of positions, produced by three horizontal red lines, intersected perpendicularly by two blue, and one red line alternately, as shewn in *Plate 2, Fig. 1*; these positions are made to express the letters of the alphabet, as well as many double letters and prepositions, and furnish the means also of expressing, by a mere touch of the pen, the auxiliary verbs throughout their different moods and tenses, both affirmatively and negatively; such for instance, as—*was to have, ought not to be, &c.* and, considering the frequent recurrence of those verbs, the importance of so brief and facile a mode of expression must be evident.

By Mr. Gurney's system, the example of Lord North's speech, as shewn in *Plate 9*, requires 757 distinct marks of the pen to write it, by mine no more than 349, the saving is 408, even in this short specimen: again, it contains 463 syllables; by Mr. Gurney's system, the proportion is 16 marks of the pen for every ten syllables; by mine only about seven; therefore it is evident, that in this speech, I use 114 less inflections of the pen than there are syllables uttered, and it may here be observed, that more than one-fifth of my writing is composed of simple dots.

It is not my intention to give lengthy rules, which tend rather to confuse than to instruct, or to enter into extraneous matter for the mere purpose of swelling my work; but I shall endeavour by my examples, to point out every

thing requisite to a learner; feeling confident, that notwithstanding the immense contraction the plan effects, as compared with other methods, it will be found, to be as simple in its operation, as easy of acquirement, and, by being more positive, to possess greater legibility; objects of the greatest importance, when considered in relation to the purposes for which the art is intended.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE LEARNER.

The first step towards the acquisition of this system, is to learn to form the characters of the stenographic alphabet with precision, as well as the double letters, prepositions, &c. in *Plate 1*.

The signification of the positions in *Plate 2*, should next be considered, where it is to be observed *Fig. 2* represents *Fig. 1* on a larger scale, and however startling may be the idea of retaining the signification of so many positions in the mind, a very slight glance, will shew the facility with which it may be accomplished; for instance, the vowels form one line, and the consonants succeed each other uniformly, from first to last; then there is an analogy between the first and second class of positions, which serves greatly to assist the memory.

The mode of writing is thus, for the word *not*, place the pen on the position which represents *n* in *Plate 2*, omit the intervening vowel, and write the character for *t*; the word *time*, pen on position *t* and write character for *m*; *before*, pen on position *b* and write character for *fr*; *criminal*, pen on *cr* and write *mul*; *shame*, pen on *sh* and write *m*; *benevolent*, pen on *bn*, which it will be observed is in the second class of positions, therefore one bar must be passed over as shewn in the 7th example of *Plate 3*, and write *vint*; *content*, pen on *con*, and write the conjunctive termination for *tent*; it may be as well to state, that the conjunctive terminations in *Plate 1*, may be written upon the positions, as well as joined to a pre-



ceding consonant ! *myself*, pen on *m*, conjunctive termination for *self*, the same termination in *h*, *t*, *th* or *o* will express *himself*, *itself*, *themselves* or *ourselves*.

To express Auxiliary Verbs, *Plate 4* must be consulted, where the signification of the positions in that respect, is pointed out.

To write an Auxiliary Verb, not preceded by a Pronoun, a touch of the pen formed perpendicularly downwards, should be placed upon the position answering to the verb, in its proper mood and tense ; if preceded by a pronoun, the character for the pronoun should supply its place ; for instance, in the first example, *would have*, the mark above named is placed upon the position, signifying such verb, and in writing *he would have*, the pronoun *he*, as given in *Plate 1*, is introduced, instead of the mark ; this relates to affirmatives only, for should the verb be required to be written in the negative, one bar to the right should be passed over, according to the examples.

In *Plate 3*, many miscellaneous examples are given, to which I beg to call the learner's attention.

The mode of expressing the Stenographic *s* when conjoined to another consonant, is by writing the consonant double its usual size, as in the words *appearance*, *advantageous*, *chance*, *France* ; in the two last words, and most others when *c* is sounded soft like *s*, it should be expressed by that letter, and by itself when sounded hard like *k*, as in the word *music* ; a dot above a word is *ity*, as in the word *capacity*. In *Plate 1*, it has been shewn, that a small circle represents *ing*, *ong* and *tion* ; when intended for *ing* or *ong*, it should be turned the way in which we write a common *o*, as in the example *something*, and in the contrary direction for *tion*, as in the word *temptation* ; when used in the plural number, it should be written double its usual size, as in the word *alterations*. *Ct* in the middle of a word, having the sound of *x*, should in Stenography be expressed by that letter ; when *x* is the first letter to be written, the character for it in *Plate 1*,

should be used, when otherwise, as in the words *satisfaction* and *contradiction*, it should be expressed by crossing the preceding by the succeeding consonant. A final vowel may be expressed by a dot at the termination of the last consonant, at the top for *a* and *e*, the centre for *i* and *y*, and at the bottom for *o* and *u*, as in the examples *delay*, *destroy*, *continue*, but the Stenographer after some practice, will generally find the dot joined to the last consonant sufficient, as in the word *literally*. Should it be required to express two vowels in the middle of a word, it may be done by making a small dot, and writing the consonant succeeding such vowels, beside it, as in the example *lion*. When a consonant at the termination of a word is required to be doubled, a dot should be placed beneath it, as in the example, *found-ed*; the mode of writing the disjunctive terminations, is shewn in the examples, *parliament* and *bountiful*. These may be distinguished from *this*, by writing the long *e* double its usual size on the position *th*, as in the last example.

Upwards of 200 words and combinations of words, may be expressed by dots and commas placed upon the several positions; but it is not necessary that the learner should commit the whole of them to memory in the first instance, as the progress of his study will greatly facilitate their acquisition, and his own discretion will enable him to make a selection of such as are likely to prove most useful; they are given in Plates 5 and 6. Thus, a dot in the position *o* is *of*, a comma in the same position *of the*; a dot in *f* is *from*, a comma, *from the*; a dot in *n* is *in*, a comma, *in the*; a dot in *e* is *ever*, *every*, or *very*, a comma in the same position, *every thing*, *every one*, or *every where*, according to the manifest sense of the context; a dot in *th* is *the*, a comma, *that the*; and so on for the rest.

In Plate 7 will be found several contractions, of words in very general use, which are worthy of the learner's attention.

A comma inverted in the position *a* is *and* ; in *th*, *they* ; in *b*, *to be* ; in *w*, *what* ; in *e*, *endeavour-ed* ; in *u*, *unfortunate* : in *wr*, *what the* ; in *tm*, *in the mean time* ; in *wn*, *when the* ; in *sm*, *somehow*.

The letter *E* is *ecclesiastical-ally* ; *A*, *administration* ; *I*, *individual-ly* ; *c*, *circumstance*.

I have given a short specimen in Plate 8 shewing the advantage I possess over the speaker, in a comparison between the number of syllables contained in the example, and the number of Stenographic characters required to express it ; by which the reader will perceive with what extreme facility a speech may be taken down by this system.

For the learner's further information, I shall fully and clearly explain the mode of writing the example of Lord North's speech given in Plate 9, which will afford the best proof of the simplicity as well as the practicability of my method.

*Many*, pen in *m*, character for *n*, and a dot conjoined—*of*, dot in *o*—*those*, long *s* in *th*, double its usual size—*connected*, comma in *rm*, (see Plate 6)—*with*, character for *th* in *w*—*administration*, the letter *A*—*are*, (see Auxiliary Verbs Plate 4)—*perpetually*, pen on *pr*, characters for *ptl* and dot conjoined—*holding*, pen on *h*, character for *ld* and small circle for *ing*—*out*, character for *t* in *o*—*the*, dot in *th*—*idea*, *d* in *i*—*that*, *t* in *th*—*I have been* pronoun *I* in verb's place—*the*, dot in *th*—*cause*, long *s* in *c*—*of*, dot in *o*—*all the*, comma in *al*—*calamities*, character for *m* double its usual size in *cl*, and a dot above—*of the*, comma in *o*—*country*, character for *tr* in *con* and dot conjoined—*by*, dot in *b*—*promoting* *mt* and small circle in *pr*—*the*, (see above)—*American*, *rcn* in *am*—*war*, *r* in *w*. *Sir*, *r* in *s*—*I*, dot in *i*—*deny*, *n* and dot conjoined in *d*—*that*, (see above)—*to be*, comma inverted in *b*—*true*, *r* and dot conjoined in *t*—*I found*, *d* in *fn*—*the*

—**American-war-when**, *n* in *w*—**I-came**, *m* in *c*—**into**, dot (see Plate 6)—**administra-**  
**tion**;—**I did not**, pronoun *I* in verb's place, second  
class—**court**, *t* in *cr*—**it**, *t* in *i*—**it was**, pronoun  
in verb's place—**the-war-of the**, comma in *o*—**country**,—**and**, comma inverted in *a*—**approved**,  
*v* in *appr*—**of-by the**, comma in *b*,—**people**, comma  
in *p*—**at**, *t* in *a*—**large**, *g* in *lr*. **Sir**,—**had**,  
(see auxiliary verbs)—**Parliament**, *l* in *pr*, and  
disjunctive termination for *ment*—**been**, *n* in *b*—**re-**  
**formed**, *rmd* in *rf*—**they would not have**  
pronoun in verb's place—**expressed**, *pr* double its  
usual size in *s*—**more**, *r* in *m*—**clearly**, *rl* and dot  
conjoined in *cl*—**than the**, comma, (see plate 6)—**unreformed**, *frm* in *un*—**Parliament-did**,  
(see auxiliary verbs)—**the-opinion**, *n* in *op*, (see  
Plate 7)—**of-their**, *r* in *th*—**constituents**, *stnts*  
in *con*—**on the**, dot, (see Plate 6)—**subject**, *j* in  
*sub*. **But**, *t* in *b*—**Sir**,—**I-desire**, *r* in *ds*—  
**once**, *n* double its usual length in *o*—**for**, *r* in *f*—  
**all**, *l* in *a*—**that-gentlemen**, comma, (see Plate  
5)—**will**, (see auxiliary verb)—**desist**, pen on *d*, *c*  
double its usual size and *t* conjoined—**from**, dot in *f*  
—**those-unfounded**, *fnd* in *un*—**assertions**,  
*r* and circle for *tion* double its usual size in *as*—**that-**  
**I was**, pronoun in verb's place—**the-author**,  
character for *thr* in *a*—**of-those-calamities**.  
**If**, *f* in *i*—**they are**, pronoun in verb's place—**of-**  
**that-opinion**,—**let**, *t* in *l*—**them**, *m* in *th*—  
**come**, *m* in *c*—**forward**, conjunctive termination  
for *ward* in *fr*—**with-a**, dot in *a*—**charge**, dot,  
(see plate 6). **I am**, pronoun in verbs' place—**rea-**  
**dy**, *d*, and dot conjoined in *r*—**to**, dot in *t*—**meet**, *t*  
in *m*—**it**, *t* in *i*. **I-call**, *l* in *c*—**for it**, comma in  
*fr*;—**nay**, dot in *n*—**I-demand**, character for  
*and* in *dm*—**it-as**, long *s* in *a*—**a-right**, *t* in *r*.  
**Sir**,—**there can be**, pronoun in verb's place—**no**,

dot in *n—reason*, *n* in *rs—for—withholding*  
*thld* and small circle in *w—it—now*, *w* in *n. If—*  
*I was—protected*, *tc* in *pr—before*, *fr* in *h—*  
*I am not*, pronoun in verb's place—*protected—*  
*now. Sir,—the—Minister*, *str* in *m—has*,  
 (see auxiliary verbs)—*every—thing*, comma, (see  
 Plate 5)—*that can*, pronoun in verb's place—*enable*,  
 conjunctive termination for *able* in *en—him*, dot in *h*  
*—to*, dot in *t—carry*, *r* and dot in *c—on the—*  
*prosecution*, *sc* and termination for *tion* in *pr—*  
*against*, dot, see Plate 6—*me*, dot in *m—he has*  
*—a—house*, long *s* in *h—of—Commons*, *n* dou-  
 ble its usual length in *com—to—accuse*, long *s* in *acc*  
*—he has—a—House—of—Lords*, *d* double  
 its usual length in *h—to—fudge*, *g* in *i—he is—*  
*master*, *tr* in *ms—of—all the—written*, *n* in  
*rt—evidence*, termination for *dence* in *ev—against*  
*—me—and—as—to—parole—I* in *pr—testi-*  
*mony*, *stmn* in *t—those—who were—my—*  
*friends* comma double usual size see Plate 5—*those*  
*—who were—in*, *n* in *i—my*, dot in *m—secrets*,  
*rt* in *sc—those—whom*, dot in *w—I—received*,  
*vd* in *rs—into my*, dot (see Plate 6)—*utmost*, *t*  
 and termination for *most* in *u—confidence*, comma  
 in *con* (see Plate 5)—*from whom*, comma in *f—I—*  
*concealed*, *slld* in *con—nothing*, dot in *o—are*  
*—now—the—friends—of the—right—ho-*  
*norable*, (see Plate 7)—*Gentlemen—Sir—and*  
*—I—dare*, *r* in *d—say*, dot in *s—their—love*  
*—of—justice*, *s* and *t* double its usual length in *i*  
*—and—regard*, character for *gr* and *d* in *r—for*  
*the*, comma in *fr—public*, dot in *p* (see Plate 5)—*will*  
*—make*, *c* in *m—them*, *m* in *th—fit*, *t* in *f—*  
*and—useful*, *s* in *u* and termination for *ful—wit-*  
*nesses*, *tnss* in *w—upon*, comma, (see Plate 6)—  
*such*, *ch* in *s—an—occasion*, comma, (see Plate 6)  
*—yet*, *t* in *y—Sir—with—all*, *i* in *a—these—*

*advantages*, tgs in *advan*—*on the—part*, t  
 on pr—*of the—minister—of—accuser*, or in  
 acc—*judge—written—and—parole—tes-*  
*timony—I do not—shrink*, nk in *shr—*  
*from—but—court—the—enquiry*, qry in *en*  
*—but—this*, long s in *th—I must*, pronoun in  
 verb's place—*insist*, st in *ins—upon—that—if*  
*the*, comma in *y—matter*, tr in *m—be not—en-*  
*quired—into—it shall not be—argued*,  
 gd in *ar—upon—as—if—proved*, vd in *pr—*

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In case an objection may be taken to this system, from a supposition that it absolutely requires to be written upon the lines, I am induced to mention that my characters may be applied upon the same principle as that of other methods, over which, I shall even then be found to possess an advantage, but of course to a less extent than is afforded by the employment of my positions; and to such as may have occasion to write without lines, I would recommend Mr. Gurney's incipient vowels, as given in *Plate 1*, and in which case a dot should be written for *of* and *the*, a dot at the top of a word to the left for *a*, *an*, *or*, and; .. *of the*, : *to the*, .<sup>o</sup> by the.

Since the formation of this work I have seen Mr. Moat's book on Stenography, in which doubtless great ingenuity is displayed, but I consider it a work of theory, rather than of practice; the junction of the characters being very difficult, and requiring such extreme nicety of precision, as to be, I fear, fatal to its practicability.

I should not have presumed to offer any strictures on a contemporaneous author, had not criticism been invited by Mr. Moat himself, in whose work, by-the-bye, some material, though no doubt unintentional misrepresentations appear, with respect to Mr. Gurney's system, which, as I have taken the liberty of using it as a means of comparison, I feel called upon to point out; for instance, Mr. Moat

describes two letters of Mr. Gurney's Stenographic alphabet, *f* and *g* as compound characters. I have written by Mr. Gurney's system for many years, and can vouch that in his book those letters are simple curves; again, by Mr. Gurney's system, the Lord's prayer requires 128 marks of the pen to express it, and not 162, as erroneously stated by Mr. Moat. I write it in 56, which is 10 less than the number employed in the same example by Mr. Moat.

In comparing with Mr. Gurney, I have given the examples by his, as well as my own method, in order that the comparison may be fairly brought within the reader's observation.

Having now briefly, though fully developed my system of Stenography, I trust that, in committing it to the ordeal of public criticism, I may without presumption be permitted to express a hope, that its contents will be found to realize the expectations which its title may create, and to testify what may perhaps be considered its bold assumption.

*Plate 1.*

Alphabet		Double Letters		Disjunctive Terminations		Pronouns &c.	
Cup	b	→	ch		dance	✓	he
c	ck	↗	sh		dence	↗	she
\	d	\	th	\	dant		it
\	f & v		tr		dent	↘	we
/	g	/	rs		gance	↘	they
s	j	\	gr		gence	↘	this
u	l	↖	er	↖	gant	↘	that
o	m	↖	d		gent	↘	those & those
-	n		and		sance	↘	thou
o	p	=	ft		sence	↗	but
Cup	q	↖	ld	/	sant	↘	who & which
i	r	↖	br		sent	/	what
/	s & z	↖	lt		tance	↗	when
i	t	↖	pl		tence	↗	why
Cup	w	↖	pr	↖	lant	↘	such
Cup	x	Conjunctive Terminations			lent	↖	no one
o	ing &	↖	able idle		nance	↗	any one
Mr. Gurney's independent Vowels		↖	tive	-	nence	↗	any thing
		↖	ck		nant	↘	nothing
/	a	↗	ship		nent	↖	every one
✓	e	↗	ward		mance	↘	every thing
↘	i		tal	↘	mence	↖	something
↘	o	\	thr		mant		
↘	u	↘	ment		ment		
↘	y	↘	self	\	most		
		↘	tance &c.		ful		
		↘	tantly				
		↘	dance &c.				



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.

2.

3.

4.

# Plate 2

Fig 1.



Fig 2.

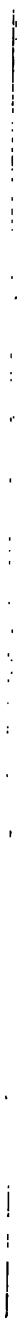
al als th	sh shs ch chs	ds ds h			
ob obs					
a	e	i	o	u	y
b	d	f	v	g	c k l
m	n	p	q	r	s
t	w	x	gr gl	fr vr	pr
ur us	ps	ph	cr	fl st sub	
ds hars	br	st str	imp	com con sp	super sides
		ins	contra		
				acac am an ar ar d	du d
				ad of or	inter over out an as al
				advan	intro under
				bl dj dr	inf r se see scrg tr to
				mag nr us	ph spp id or y r v ar as
				multe	
				en in us	st sp spp sm sp sm sp
				em em	
				mm comp	al an ar as st nm
				nn	nn
				tm tn um	ap bu sm ru reem
				sen	dpp

The red lines are represented by the three horizontal lines and the perpendicular broken lines.



# Plate 3

Miscellaneous Examples			
	Appearance		Parliament
	Advantageous		Bountiful
	Chance		Delineation
	France		Instantly
	Music		Alterations
	Capacity		Impossible
	Something		Happiness
	Temptation		Protest
	Literally		Reconciliation
	Contradiction		Introduce
	Satisfaction		Confess
	Delay		Losses
	Destroy		Approbation
	Continue		Enthusiasm
	Lions		These
	Founded		Importance-and
	Annexation		Glorious
	Desire		Deputation



# Plate 4.

## Auxiliary Verbs.

am, are, is to be, would be	shall	can be	can have	have has
am, are, is would be	shall be	may	may be	may have
am, are, is to have, would have	shall have	might	could	will
must can	should	might be	could be	will be
must be was	should be	might have	could have	will have
must have was to be	should have	ought	ought to be	ought to have
had was to have	do does	did	ought to	have been

	Would have		He would have
	Will		She will
	Might be		You might be
	Am, are, is to be		It is to be
	Ought to be		There ought to be
	Might have		That might have
	Cannot		They cannot
	Was not to be		It was not to be
	Am, are, is to have		She is to have
	Cannot have been		Who cannot have been
	Ought to have		No one ought to have
	Might have been		What might have been
	Would not have been		Such would not have been
	Was not to have		She was not to have
	Might not be		This might not be
	Cannot have been		Such can not have been
	Ought not to have been		It ought not to have been











# PLATE V.

## Words and Combinations of Words expressed by Dots and Commas.

<p><i>ab</i> observation  <i>a</i> a, an  <i>b</i> be, by, bay, boy  <i>m</i> me, my  <i>t</i> to, tie  <i>ms</i> misunderstand  <i>tr</i> thereby</p>	<p><i>th</i> the, thee, thy  <i>e</i> ever, every, very  <i>d</i> do, die, day  <i>n</i> no, know, nigh  <i>w</i> who, way, weigh  <i>ps</i> possess-ed-ion  <i>br</i> the other</p>	<p><i>ch</i> she, shy  <i>i</i> I, high, joy  <i>f</i> from, foe  <i>p</i> pay public-ation  <i>s</i> except-ed-ion  <i>pl</i> politic-al-cian  <i>st</i> state-ly-ment</p>	<p><i>ch</i> which, character  <i>o</i> of, nothing  <i>g</i> go, gay  <i>q</i> question  <i>gr</i> genuine  <i>cr</i> correct-ed-ion  <i>ins</i> inscribe-ption</p>	<p><i>ds</i> displease-sure  <i>u</i> understand-ing  <i>c</i> key, consider-able  <i>r</i> her, remember  <i>fr</i> free, frequent-ly  <i>fl</i> value-able-ation  <i>com</i> communicate-ion</p>	<p><i>h</i> he, him  <i>y</i> ye, you  <i>t</i> to, lay, lie  <i>s</i> so, say, sigh  <i>pr</i> pray-ar-ing  <i>sub</i> why the, his, her  <i>sp</i> why</p>
<p><i>ab</i> objection  <i>a</i> and the, he, she,  <i>b</i> by the, his, her,  <i>m</i> more than, most  <i>t</i> to the, his, her,  <i>ms</i> mischief-ous, &amp;c.  <i>tr</i> at the, his, her,</p>	<p><i>th</i> that the, he, she,  <i>e</i> every one, thing,  <i>d</i> difficult-ty  <i>n</i> in the, his, her, &amp;c.  <i>w</i> with the, his &amp;c.  <i>ps</i> power-ful, &amp;c.  <i>br</i> as well as</p>	<p><i>sh</i> short-ly-ness  <i>i</i> intend-tion  <i>f</i> from the, his,  <i>p</i> people-lous  <i>s</i> expect-ation  <i>pl</i> practice-cal,  <i>st</i> strange-ly</p>	<p><i>ch</i> which the, he, she  <i>o</i> of the, him, her  <i>g</i> gentle-man, &amp;c.  <i>qu</i> quality-fy, &amp;c.  <i>gr</i> grateful-itude  <i>cr</i> caution-ous, &amp;c.  <i>ins</i> intellect-ual</p>	<p><i>ds</i> dissatisfy-action  <i>u</i> under-the, his, &amp;c.  <i>c</i> kingdom, convenient  <i>r</i> represent-ation, &amp;c.  <i>fr</i> for the, his, &amp;c.  <i>fl</i> friend-ship, &amp;c.  <i>com</i> confide-ence, &amp;c.</p>	<p><i>h</i> even, heaven-ly  <i>y</i> if the, he, she, it  <i>t</i> almost  <i>s</i> as the, his, her, &amp;c.  <i>pr</i> position  <i>sub</i> subscribe-ption  <i>sp</i> re-establish, &amp;c.</p>

### DOTS, 1st CLASS.

### COMMAS, 1st CLASS.

# PLATE VI.

<p><i>ac</i> obey-dience-ent  <i>ad</i> about, accordingly  <i>bl</i> between  <i>msl</i> amidst, amongst  <i>tn</i> though  <i>ms</i> mind-ful  <i>tm</i> but the</p>	<p><i>am</i> therefore, through  <i>df</i> danger-ous-ly  <i>nr</i> on the, his, her, it  <i>ur</i> or the, his, her, it  <i>comp</i> nor the, his, her, it  <i>um</i> so as to</p>	<p><i>ar</i> something  <i>inter</i> into the  <i>inf</i> after-wards  <i>op</i> principle-pal  <i>rl</i> extraordinary  <i>al</i> already  <i>ap</i> especial-ly</p>	<p><i>dm</i> change, charge  <i>out</i> out of the, his  <i>se</i> ago, against  <i>ir</i> quantify  <i>rp</i> gratuitous-ly  <i>sm</i> sometime-times  <i>bn</i> behind</p>	<p><i>dp</i> disorder-ed  <i>un</i> universe-sal-ly  <i>rg</i> concern-ing  <i>rf</i> request-ed  <i>fa</i> voluntary-ly  <i>rs</i> respect-able  <i>rm</i> collect-ion-ed</p>	<p><i>cl</i> hence-forth-forward  <i>as</i> yea, unobserved  <i>lr</i> lawful-ly  <i>sr</i> surround-ing-ed  <i>pm</i> prejudice-cial  <i>nm</i> spirit-ed-u-ally  <i>recom</i> re-election</p>
<p><i>ac</i> oblige-ation  <i>ad</i> away with  <i>bl</i> debate-ed  <i>msl</i> many more,  <i>tn</i> nation-al-ly  <i>ms</i> as-much as  <i>tm</i> at the same time</p>	<p><i>am</i> any thing, one  <i>ef</i> error-neous-ly  <i>df</i> duty-ful-ly  <i>nr</i> notwithstanding  <i>ur</i> world-ly  <i>comp</i> nevertheless  <i>um</i> very well</p>	<p><i>ar</i> shame-ful-ly  <i>inter</i> instead of  <i>inf</i> after the, his  <i>op</i> particular-ly  <i>rl</i> extravagance-t  <i>al</i> all the, &amp;c.  <i>ap</i> estate</p>	<p><i>dm</i> church  <i>out</i> occasion-al-ly  <i>se</i> govern-ing-ment  <i>ir</i> quarter-ly-ing  <i>rp</i> guard-ing-ian  <i>sm</i> than the, &amp;c.  <i>bn</i> in order to, that</p>	<p><i>dp</i> disipline-ation  <i>un</i> upon  <i>rg</i> converse-ation  <i>rf</i> regular-ly-ity  <i>fa</i> virtue-ous-ly  <i>rs</i> upon the  <i>rm</i> connect-ion</p>	<p><i>cl</i> habit-u-ally  <i>as</i> unsatisfactory  <i>lr</i> liberty, lawyer  <i>sr</i> situate-tion  <i>pm</i> persuade-sion-sive  <i>nm</i> as soon as  <i>recom</i> reluctance-t-ly.</p>

## DOTS, 2nd CLASS.

## COMMAS, 2nd CLASS.



# Rule 7.

Contractions of Words			
o	Extreme	7	Necessary
1	Injustice	7	Necesity
1	Sufficient	5	Extremity
+	General-ly	7	Ignorance-ant
o	Immediately	-	Children
1	Difference-ent	-	Subject-ed
1	Indifference-ent	1	Unjust-ly
1	Opportunity	7	Majesty
1	Authority	-	Any
1	Mankind	1	Honorable-ly
1	Together	-	Opinions
1	Christianity	1	Idea
1	Disadvantageous	7	Extinguish-ed
7	Distinguish-ed	7	Unfortunate
1	Misrepresent	1	Unfortunately
1	Unrepresent-ed	1	Interest-ed
1	Magistrate-ry	1	Unqualify-ied
1	Discharge-ed	1	Governor



## Plate 8

*The brevity of my System as compared with common Writing.*

A Minister ought not to be a Minister, after he is suspected, he should be like Casar's Wife, not only free from guilt but from suspicion. If the house should withdraw their confidence from me, it would be my duty without waiting for an address for my removal to wait upon my Sovereign, and delivering up to him the seal of my Office, say, Sir, I have long served you with diligence, with zeal, and with fidelity, but success has not crowned my endeavours, your Parliament have withdrawn from me their confidence; and all my declarations to them are suspected; therefore Sir let me resign to you those employments which I ought not to keep longer than I can be serviceable to your Majesty and your subjects, and beg you will bestow them upon some other who with greater success though not with greater fidelity, may give more satisfaction to your Majesty and your Parliament.



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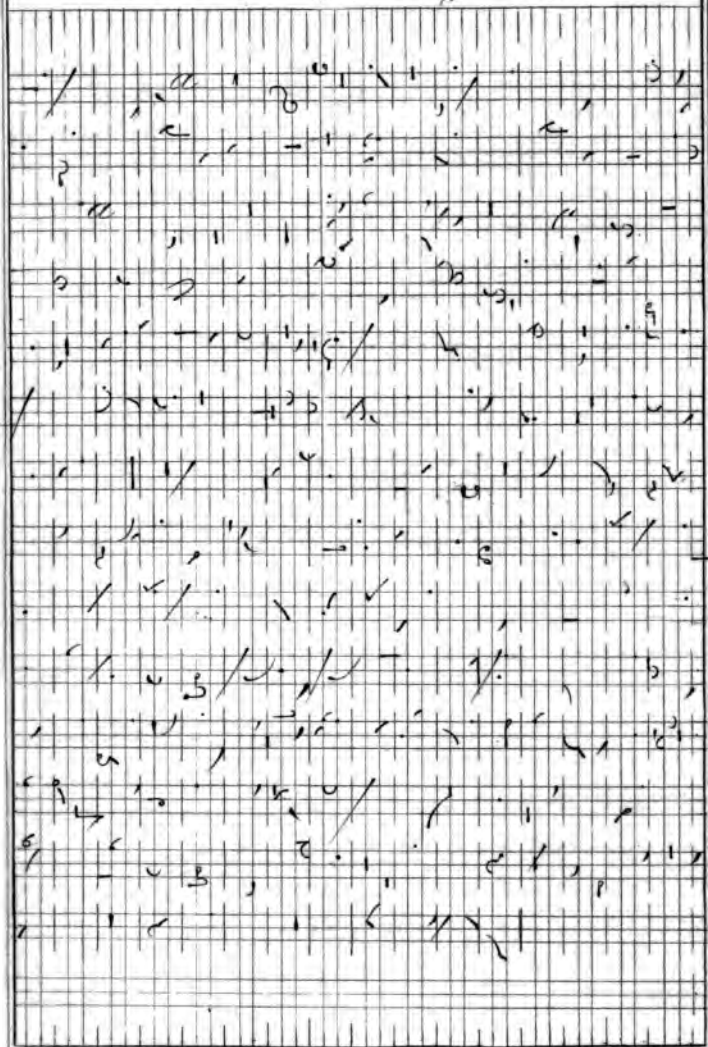
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*Plate 9*

*Lord North's Speech 14<sup>th</sup> June 1784.*



## THE POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS

BY J. H. KILPATRICK AND J. H. KILPATRICK, JR.

Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Received May 15, 1956; revised July 10, 1956; accepted July 11, 1956

Abstract: The polymerization of vinyl monomers is discussed in terms of the

kinetics of the reaction and the nature of the polymer formed.

The polymerization of vinyl monomers is a reaction of great importance

in the chemical industry. It is a reaction which has been studied

extensively and the results of which have been used to develop a

theory of the reaction. The theory of the reaction is based on the

kinetics of the reaction and the nature of the polymer formed.

The kinetics of the reaction is based on the rate of polymerization

and the nature of the polymer formed. The nature of the polymer

formed is based on the nature of the monomer and the nature of the

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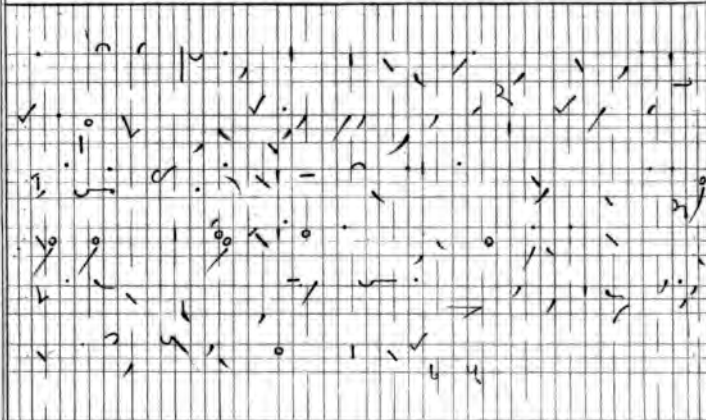
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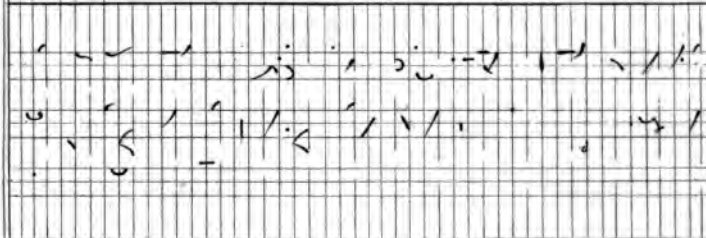


*Plate 11.*

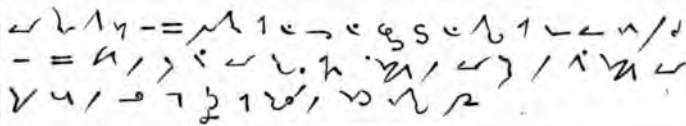
*47 Psalm.*



*The Lords Prayer by my System.*

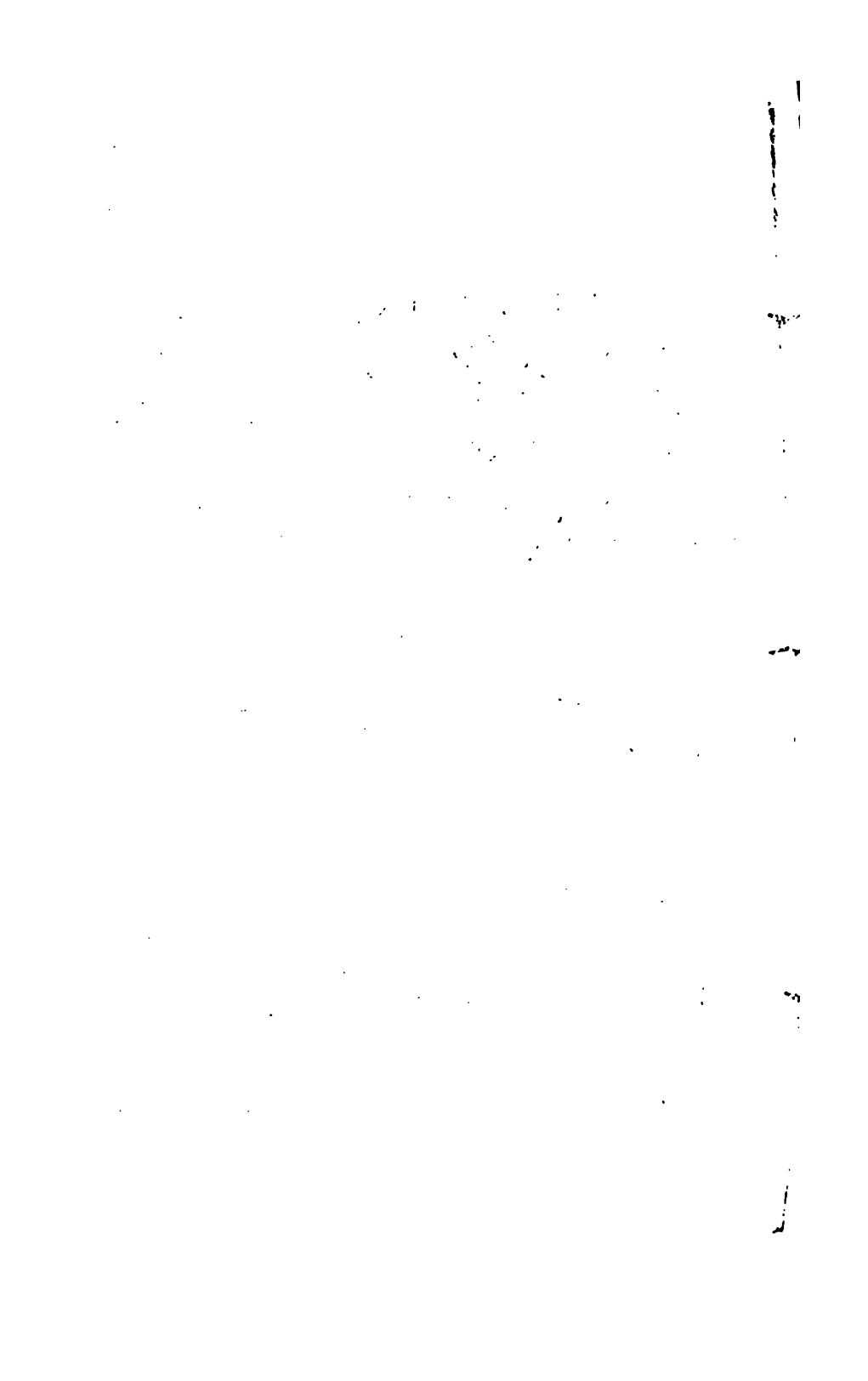


*The Lords Prayer by Mr. Gurneys System.*



*Figures*

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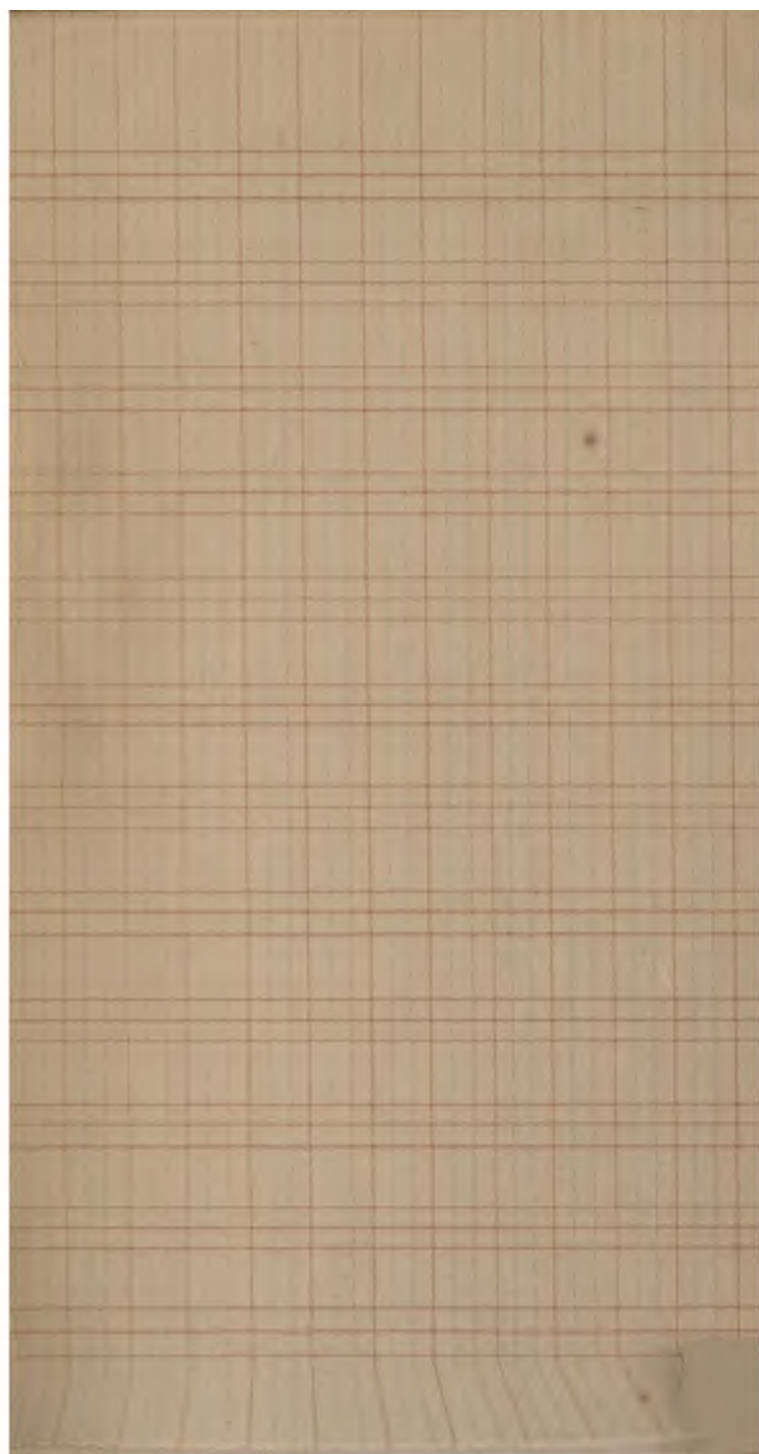




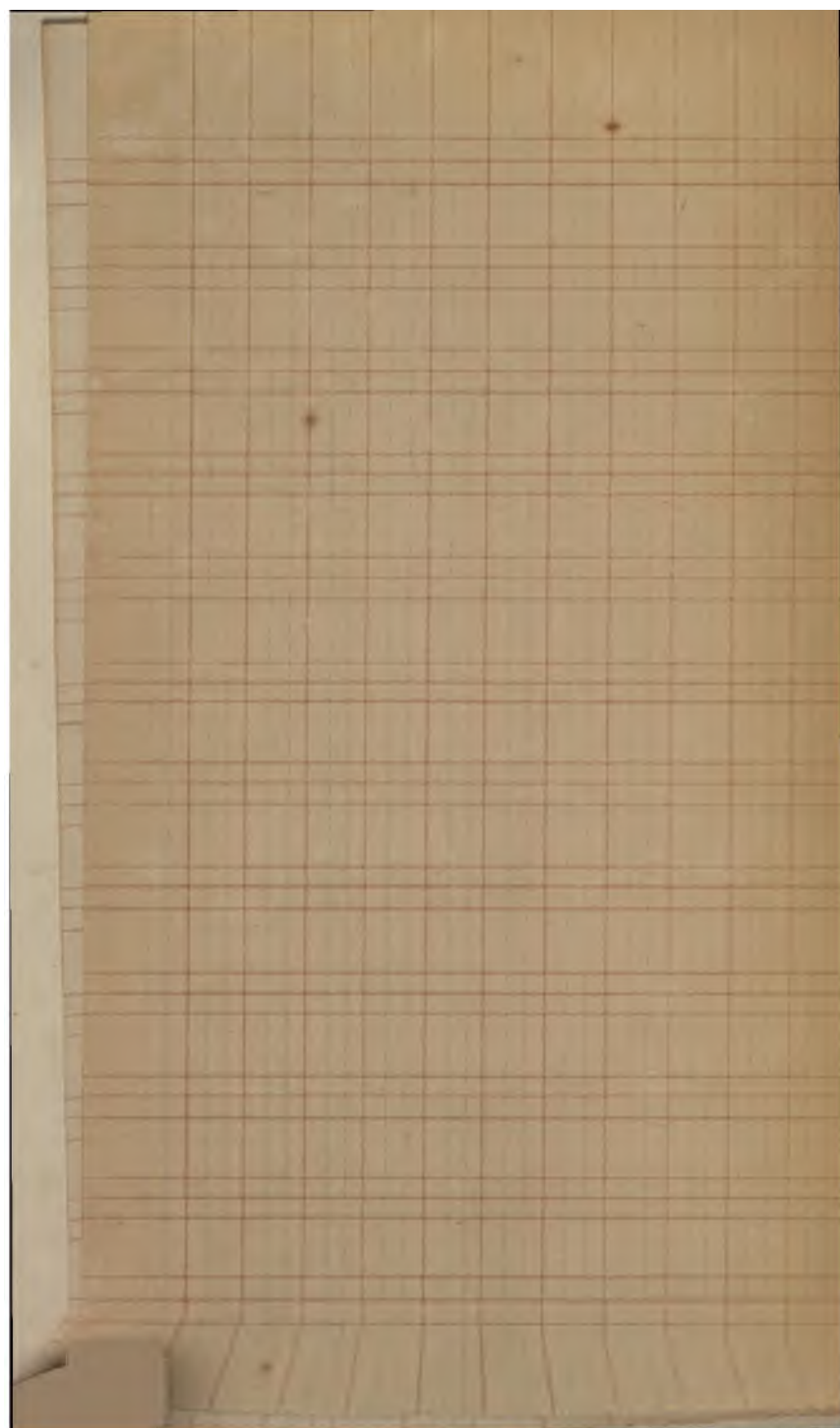






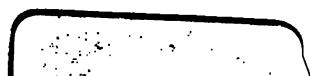












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